

LET YOUR WANTS BE
KNOWN IN THE
EVENING STANDARD

The Evening Standard

A FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.
OGDEN CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1912

WEATHER FORECAST

THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE
WEATHER WILL BE GENERALLY
FAIR IN NORTH PORTION, LO-
CAL SHOWERS IN SOUTH POR-
TION TONIGHT OR THURSDAY.

NAME ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENT

Teddy Will Be the Standard Bearer For New
Party of Progress—W. A. Prendergast
Makes Nominating Speech.

DELEGATES CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Name of the National Organization Fixed as
"the Progressive Party"—Hyrum Johnson
Likely to Be Vice-Presidential Candidate

Chicago, Aug. 7.—The last day's session of the National Progressive convention was scheduled to meet at 11 a. m., but it was apparent as that hour approached there would be a delay in starting.

Colonel Roosevelt had announced in advance that his speech of acceptance today would be brief, not over five minutes.

Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California slated for the vice presidential nomination, also was scheduled to speak in brief acknowledgment of the honor.

There was a revival among some of the delegates today of the talk of Ben B. Lindsey for vice president, the Colorado delegation marching into the hall shouting for him.

Several new banners, bearing the words "Pass prosperity around," were hung along the balcony rails in the hall.

While the delegates were singing and cheering in the convention hall, waiting for the session to be called to order, the platform makers still were busy down town, in consultation with the colonel. The platform was due to be adopted prior to the nominating speech, but there was some talk of changing the order of business.

After Chairman Beveridge reached the coliseum there was a conference of leaders and it was decided to wait the platform before proceeding to the nominations. Tentative plans then made for a short session to be followed by a recess until 2:30.

Just before the convention was called to order the delegates and spectators rose as the band began "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Chairman Beveridge dropped the gavel at 11:30 o'clock.

Rabbi Gershen B. Levi pronounced the prayer after the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung. Chairman Beveridge introduced Charles E. Scott of Alabama chairman of the committee on permanent organization. He recommended a report providing that the temporary organization be made permanent, which was adopted without debate.

A report was then brought in from the rules committee. The report designated the party as the "Progressive party," eliminating the word "national," which has heretofore been used.

The rules report fixed the basis of representation. The report would allow one delegate in the national convention for each 10,000 votes cast for the Progressive candidate at the preceding election. One delegate for each congressman-at-large and each United States senator were also allowed. One delegate from Hawaii, one from Alaska and one from the District of Columbia were provided.

A provision in the rules that no federal officeholder could hold a seat as national committee member was cheered. Applause also greeted the rule which pledges the party to the selection of candidates for office and delegates to conventions by primaries wherever possible.

New Rules Presented.

The new rules were presented by Medill McCormick and he moved their adoption. John L. Hamilton of Illinois moved to make the name of the party either "Progressive" or "National Progressive." He explained this arrangement was necessary to comply with the election laws of various states.

Chairman Beveridge announced that the convention would listen to a speech by William H. Hotchkiss, Progressive state chairman of New York, and would take a recess to await the platform. Meantime the vote on the rules was put over until after the recess.

Mr. Hotchkiss was cheered as he reviewed the work of organization of the Progressive party in New York.

"The people of New York, boss-ridden and fettered by Barnes and Murphy," he said, "are today as free as California and as progressive as Kansas."

Hotchkiss asserted that the Progressive party would win 25 to 30 per cent of the Tammany vote in New York. He concluded with a prediction of certain victory in November.

A motion to recess until 1:15 evoked the first note of opposition to the plans of leaders. A chorus of "noes" greeted the motion to recess. Henry J. Allen of Kansas moved as a substitute that the convention proceed with the nominations without awaiting the platform. Chairman Beveridge ruled this out of order, as the rules of the convention provided for the adoption of the platform. Allen then moved to suspend the rules and proceed to nominate.

Two-thirds of the Kansas delega-

tion seconded the motion and it was recognized.

Timothy Woodruff made a brief speech opposing Allen's motion. William Flinn of Pennsylvania said that to recess at this time would delay things.

"Many of the delegates have arranged to go home at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon," said Flinn, "and it is not right to waste the time and keep them here."

Former Governor Fort of New Jersey moved as an amendment that the convention recess until 1 o'clock. After some discussion this was adopted. At 12:26 the convention went into recess until 1 o'clock.

The band played until Chairman Beveridge at 1:10 dropped his gavel and the recess was over.

Rules Are Changed.

Medill McCormick presented changes made in the code of rules for new party. The amended rules changed the basis of representation in the national convention from one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast for the Progressive candidate at previous elections to one delegate for each 5,000 voters.

The rules were also changed to allow any state represented in this convention to run a Progressive ticket under any other party name when the exigencies of the political situation make it advisable.

A special rule presented by H. Lee Mitchell, recognized the "Washington party" in Pennsylvania.

An amendment adding four women to the national committee as delegates-at-large was greeted with cheers and the amendments were adopted without debate.

Henry J. Allen of Kansas, announcing that the platform would not be ready for an hour and a half, reviewed the motion to suspend the rules and proceed to nominate. This time the motion went through without serious objection.

"The clerk will call the roll of states for nomination, for president of the United States," announced Chairman Beveridge.

"Alabama," called the clerk.

"Alabama yields to New York," he announced.

But here the proceedings were interrupted, for William A. Prendergast of New York, scheduled to nominate, was not in the hall. Searchers hurried out to find him.

The delegates grew impatient and the various delegations did some cheering, to keep themselves occupied. After the hunt for Prendergast had been on twenty minutes the musical director resumed the song service. Chairman Beveridge quitted the hall and Prendergast appeared.

A round of cheers greeted him as he was introduced and the bull moose call sounded through the hall. A hush of attention followed and Prendergast began his speech.

William A. Prendergast of New York, who placed Colonel Roosevelt's name in nomination, spoke of Roosevelt as "the man courageous" of American politics and declared him to be a national asset.

Prendergast said in part:

"We have arrived at the crowning act of the convention.

"This great gathering owes its being to a mighty protest by the American people against those who have poisoned the wells of democracy. It represents the martial spirit of mankind, that from immortal time has charged back upon those who would place obstacles in the way of the march of human progress. While appreciating the stupendous nature of the task before it, the National Progressive party declines to accept the cynical doctrine ascribed to Napoleon, that God is on the side of the heaviest battalions, and professes its sublime faith in the teaching of Abraham Lincoln that right makes might."

It is because, inspired with this faith, that we have undertaken and accomplished the formation of a new party in order that those who would free the nation from moribund principles of government might, within this organization, exercise those tragic duties of personal independence, that originally gave the American people their place in honor in the family of nations.

Genuine Democracy.

"That platform which you have adopted is the guarantee of the genuineness of your democracy. It fortifies every theory of government which has ever given strength to the American commonwealth. It says to the American citizen:

"We recognize the social and industrial issues of the time. We present remedies for them. In a correct appreciation of those issues you will understand the difficulties that beset you. You cannot expect the relief you require from either of the old parties,

because, like Ephraim chained to his idols, they do not dare face these problems in that spirit which has won every triumphant concession to human rights that has marked the history of civilization."

"But while virtuous the cause and vital the principles, and strong the force behind them, human experience tells us that their conquering way will be slow and difficult unless their legions are led by one whose spirit is their spirit and whose qualities of leadership are equal to the task of moulding public opinion and establishing a new epoch in American history. Such leadership embraced the genius of a Washington, the statesmanship of a Jefferson, the democracy of a Lincoln. It personified in him whose name it will be my privilege to present to you as the candidate of this party for the office of president of the United States of America."

"My candidate is more than a citizen. He is a national asset. In this momentous period of national doubt, when the nation has to decide whether it will or how it will grapple with the great economic problems of the time, there is no man in American life who presents such credentials for the task as he."



WOODROW WILSON
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Successe on Every Page.

"This candidate has 'successe' written on every page of his official career. He has fought the most vicious forces in American life and conquered them. He surrendered the presidency at a time when his re-election would have been a certainty, in the hope that other hands would prosecute successfully the task he did not have time to finish. That task has been treated with intermittent loyalty and has largely been left undone. We ask that the task be again entrusted to him whose loyalty to principles has never faltered and whose breadth of experience qualifies him over all men for the duty."

"Our candidate is one whose originality of thought and directness of action have made him an unique figure in history. This man has touched every duty with the gold of conscientious service and has established for himself in all these departments a reputation that has challenged the attention and applause of the public."

"He is the natural leader of our party today, not only because he possesses the quality of leadership that is essential, but because he is one of the original progressives of the nation. Without denying to others the full measure of credit which is justly and honorably theirs for their service to the Progressive cause, there is no other man who in public office or out of it has by his devotion to its interests made so complete and generous a contribution to the cup of its achievements."

"My candidate is the 'man courageous' of American politics."

Sea of Red Bandanas.

Prendergast concluded his speech at 2:22 and a demonstration was begun. Delegates and spectators jumped up on their chairs and a chorus of cheering followed.

A sea of waving red bandanas appeared over the heads of the yelling delegates and hats were thrown into the air. Over the Colorado delegation appeared a banner inscribed:

"Lindsey for vice president."

From a gallery a big American flag was dropped. To it was attached a picture of Colonel Roosevelt in rough rider uniform. Enthusiasm became pandemonium and in the midst of the tumult a Minnesota delegate broke loose the state standard.

Woman Seconda Nomination.

Miss Jane Addams, who has gained national fame through her philan-

thropic work in seconding the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, said:

"I rise to second the nomination, stirred by the splendid platform adopted by this convention."

"Measures of industrial amelioration, demands for social justice, long discussed by small groups in charity conferences and economic associations, have here been considered in a great national convention, and are at last thrust into the stern arena of political action."

"A great party has pledged itself to the protection of children, to the care of the aged, to the relief of overworked girls, to the safeguarding of burdened men."

"Committed to these humane undertakings, it is inevitable that such a party should appeal to women, should seek to draw upon the great reservoir of their moral energy so long undervalued and untapped in practical politics—one is the corollary of the other. It is a program of human welfare, the necessity for women's participation."

"We ratify this platform not only because it represents our earnest convictions, but because it pulls upon our faculties and calls us to definite action."

"The new party has become the American exponent of a world-wide movement towards juster social conditions, a movement which the United States, lagging behind other great nations, has been unaccountably slow to embody in political action."

I second the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, because he is one of the few men in our public life who have been responsive to the social appeal and who has caught the significance of the modern movement."

Henry J. Allen of Kansas, in seconding the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, said in part:

"When six weeks ago in this building a discarded political committee as its last effective act on earth, defrauded the Republican party of its right to be the Progressive party of the nation, it could not defraud the American people of their right to have a Progressive party."

"We are here because we will not abide by the loose proclamation of practical politicians that it is the duty of honest men to take their medicine, no matter what fraud is compounded therein, provided it is labeled 'regular.'"

"Three-fourths of all the Republican states in the union had expressed themselves for Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican nominee for the presidency. With nothing but his great name upon the lips of his countrymen and the memory of his deeds in their hearts, he swept through the great Republican states with the most pronounced triumph ever won by any man in a preliminary political struggle."

For the party of Lincoln and Grant and Blaine and Garfield and Harrison and McKinley and Roosevelt we have nothing but the fondest memory and the deepest gratitude, but for the party controlled by the Penroses, the Barneses, the Cranes and the Guggenheims we have not even time for regrets."

WOMAN CANDIDATE ON AN AUTO JOURNEY

Denver, Aug. 7.—Mrs. Rae Copely Bagg, candidate for mayor of San Diego, Cal., on an automobile tour from San Diego to Boston in company with her sister, Miss Mary Copely, arrived in Denver by railroad, the automobile having broken down at Rumbold, Wyo. Their motor car will be shipped to Denver and immediately on its arrival here, the two

women will resume their journey overland.

Mrs. Raum said the motive that inspired her trip was a desire to get rest from the wearing strain of pre-election politics.

The two women left San Diego three weeks ago.

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WILL BUILD WIRELESS

British Government Will
Pay For Circuit of
the Globe

London, Aug. 7.—The house of commons today adjourned till October 7. Except for a break of a few days at Easter and again at Whitsuntide, the house has been in session for just seven months.

Before the adjournment, Herbert L. Samuel, postmaster general, explained the British government's contract with the Marconi company, which provides that the British government shall supply the company with \$3,000,000 for the building of five great wireless stations, Australia to supply \$500,000 for another station, and the whole to form a wireless circuit around the globe.

The contract was the subject of severe attack recently, and in reply to this Mr. Samuel said the British government was unable to undertake the construction of wireless stations itself and the Marconi company was the only concern possessing the necessary experience and plant to carry out the scheme.

RIGHTS MUST BE
RESPECTED BY ALL

Washington, Aug. 7.—The American embassy at Mexico City and Consul Edwards at Juarez have been instructed to renew their representations to the Mexican government and the rebels that Americans and their rights must be respected. The recent attacks on the Corralitos ranch and Candelaria mines are responsible for the latest notice by the state department.

TINY BOAT STILL
RIDES THE WAVES

Kinsale, Ireland, Aug. 7.—The motor boat Detroit, commanded by Captain Thomas Fleming Day of New York, which started at noon on July 14 from New Rochelle harbor, New York, on her voyage to St. Petersburg, was sighted today off this port.

Taft LEAVES FOR
THE WHITE HOUSE

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 7.—President Taft left here at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Washington. Mrs. Taft and her son, Charles, will return to Beverly tomorrow.

Some people act foolish and then get sore because others notice it.

NOTIFY WILSON OF HIS NOMINATION

Ollie M. James and Others Bear Message to
New Jersey Governor Telling of the Ac-
tion of Baltimore Convention

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE MAKES REPLY

Sounds Keynote of Party's Principles—Talks on
Tariff, Panama Canal, Merchant Marine, La-
bor and Other Democratic Policies.

Sea Girt, N. J., The Democratic committee of notification, numbering thirty-five arrived here this afternoon and Governor Wilson was officially informed that he has been nominated for the presidency. An interesting member of the committee was Mrs. C. P. Overfield, of Salt Lake City, who took the place of her husband, C. P. Overfield, who was unable to come east and asked his wife to act for him in the committee.

The notification committee led by Senator-elect Ollie James of Kentucky, arrived at 1:45 o'clock, accompanied by Governors Baldwin of Connecticut, Dix of New York, Donaghey of Arkansas, Foss of Massachusetts and O'Neal of Alabama, Senator Myers of Montana, former National Chairman Norman E. Mack, Charles R. Craine of Chicago, who has just been appointed vice chairman of the Democratic finance committee, and Representatives Heflin of Alabama and Johnson of Kentucky. The members of the party were received by the governor, his wife and daughters in the governor's cottage, where luncheon was served to them.

William Jennings Bryan sent a telegram regretting that previous engagements had prevented him from coming to Sea Girt. Senator-elect Ollie James came to the front of the veranda at 3 o'clock, accompanied by Governor Wilson and Governor Marshall. They were greeted by loud cheers.

Governor Wilson sat to the right of Mr. James while the vice presidential candidate was at his left. Mr. James' speech of notification was frequently interrupted by applause.

James Makes Speech.

Senator-elect Ollie M. James of Kentucky, permanent chairman of the Baltimore convention, acted as spokesman for the notification committee which today formally tendered to Gov. Woodrow Wilson the Democratic nomination for president.

Mr. James praised the candidate and his achievements, declaring that "no cry of a fraud controlled convention was heard," and bespoke a baronous party.

"The principles for which our party fought in previous campaigns have aroused the public conscience that they have drawn out support practically of all unselfish Americans and divided irreconcilably the hitherto victorious Republican party."

"Sixteen years of Republican rule have riveted the chains of monopoly and special privilege upon every field of industrial and commercial endeavor. The Republican party has taught the trusts that it backs and never bites. Their prosecutions against these outlaws are but the signal for a rising market."

The speaker declared the Democrats were pledged to "felo's stripes" for great malefactors.

"His business" was promised support if legitimate, and the Democratic party pledged to take the tariff out of politics when the "trust-fed barons take their larcenous hands out of the pockets of the American people."

The motto "Thou shalt not steal" was a plagiarism from Democratic faith, Mr. James said, and added:

"That principle which has divided the Republican party has caused the American people to come to the Democratic party, which says, 'Thou shalt not steal by taxation, thou shalt not commission trusts and monopolies to steal by taxation.'"

Referring to the division in the Republican party, Mr. James said:

"Believe Both Charges."

"A former president charges the present president with being friendly with certain trusts and failure to prosecute them; the present president charges the former president with being friendly with certain trusts and failure to prosecute them. What the people want is a president who will enforce the law to the utmost letter and prosecute all trusts. For they know the cost of living cannot be reduced, relief cannot come to the people unless monopoly is destroyed."

"When the Democratic party passed its tariff reduction measures so just that the senate, controlled by the opposition party, could not resist their passage, offering to the people cheaper clothes, to the farmer and laborer cheaper implements with which to till, cheaper meat and bread to the hungry, reducing the cost of living, privilege made its last desperate stand in the White House and won by reason of the president's veto of these righteous measures. The American people desire to turn the White House from a bulwark of privilege to a fortress of justice to the people. The people want one in control there who will lead the fight in their behalf."

Sea Girt, N. J., Aug. 7.—Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey was officially informed today that he had been chosen by the Baltimore convention as the nominee for the presidency on the Democratic ticket.

Briefly and simply Governor Wilson was notified of his nomination by Senator-elect Ollie James of Kentucky, who emphasized, as he said, that the governor had obtained the honor untrammelled by obligations and unembarrassed by affiliations of any kind. Though the governor spoke in acceptance, theoretically to the fifty-two members of the committee representing each state and territory in the United States, the speech, sounding the depths of his political philosophy, was heard by a great throng.

Prominent Democrats, governors of many states, their families, members of the Women's National Democratic league and a multitude of seaside folk came from up and down the Jersey coast to attend the exercises.

Sea Girt, N. J., Aug. 7.—After thanking the committee of notification and expressing his profound sense of responsibility in accepting the nomination, the governor said he realized that he was expected to speak plainly, to talk politics and open the campaign in words whose meaning no one need doubt. And he was expected to speak, he added, to the country as well as to the committee.

"We must speak," he continued, "by way of preface, 'not to catch votes, but to satisfy the thought and conscience of a people deeply stirred up by the conviction that they have come to a critical turning point in their moral and political development.'"

"Plainly it is a new age," he went on. "It requires self-restraint not to attempt too much, and yet it would be cowardly to attempt too little. In the broad light of this new day, to stand face to face with what? Plainly, not with questions of party, not with contest for office, not with a petty struggle for advantage. With great questions of right and of justice rather—questions of national development, of the development of character and of standards of action no less than of a better business system, the forces of the nation are asserting themselves against every form of special privilege and private control, and are seeking bigger things than they have heretofore achieved."

Two Great Things.

"There are two great things to do. One is to set up the rule of justice and of right in such matters as the tariff, the regulation of the trusts and the prevention of monopoly, the adaptation of our banking and currency laws to the very uses to which our people must put them, the treatment of those who do the daily labor in our factories and mines and throughout all our great industries and commercial undertakings, and the political rule of the Philippines, for whom we hold governmental power in trust for their service, not our own. The other, the additional duty, is the great task of protecting our people and our resources and of keeping open to the whole people the doors of opportunity through which they may, generation by generation, pass if they are to make conquest of their fortunes in health, in freedom, in peace, and in contentment. In the performance of this second great duty we are face to face with questions of conservation and of development, questions of forests and water powers and mines and waterways, of the building of an adequate merchant marine."

"We have got into trouble in recent years chiefly because these large things, which ought to have been handled by taking counsel with us as large a number of persons as possible, because they touch every interest and the life of every class and region, have in fact been too often handled in a private conference. They have been settled by very small and often deliberately exclusive groups of men who undertook to speak for the whole nation, or, rather, for themselves, in the terms of the whole nation—very honestly it may be, but very ignorantly sometimes, and very shortsightedly, too—a poor substitute for genuine common counsel. No group of directors, economic or political, can speak for a people. They have neither the point of view nor the knowledge. Our difficulty has not been in designing men have plotted and against us, but that our common affairs have been determined upon too narrow a view, and by too private an initiative. Our task now is to effect a great readjustment and get the forces of the whole people once

(Continued on Page Ten.)